Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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Congress Revolts: The Legislative branch of the government last week displayed danger signals to the Executive branch, when Congress freely vented its displeasure with the Cuban tractors-for-prisoners deal demanded by Castro. The phenomenon ended many weeks of a cautious, "let him have a chance" attitude by members of both parties.

But a steam-head had been growing, due to the Cuban invasion fiasco, the Administration appeasement of Communists in Laos, and climaxed by the weak decision of the President to go to Khrushchev at another summit. Then the pressure broke—on the "Castro blackmail" issue, "cloakroom Senators" went into action.

Early in the week, the Senate (May 22) erupted violently in a debate with most participants crying "Castro blackmail." Thus, they correctly expressed widespread opposition from the grass roots. The United Press International made a survey of editorial and public reaction and found scant support for the tractors proposal but "widespread opposition to what the Miami *Herald* called a 'Dictator's blackmail.' "

Even key Democratic Senators Wayne Morse (Ore.) and J. William Fulbright (Ark.) took a very chilly view of the proposal.

Next day the President vacillated, talked of having nothing to do with the deal. Would he repudiate it?—asked some members of Congress. Others, pointing to Walter Reuther as head of the "tractors" committee, remarked: "How can the President pull the rug out from under Reuther, to whom he is so heavily indebted politically?"

Then came the amazing public admission by the President, endorsing the tractors scheme and urging public support for it. The cloakroom Senators argued as to whether the tractors deal was Kennedy's or Reuther's idea in the first place.

By May 25, White House politics seemed an integral part of the whole drama, when many on the Hill thought that Kennedy's sudden calling of a joint session for his message on arms appropriations was a diversionary move to get away from the public back-fire on what was now called "the tractors-tribute team." (Tractors for Castro missile base construction?)

But while some Senators labeled the deal as an example of Executive mishandling only matched by Truman's firing of MacArthur in the Korean War, others reflected anxiously on the President's trip to Europe to see de Gaulle and then to sit down with Khrushchev in Vienna. Is he equipped to handle even passably such a dangerous test? "The mess in Washington is bad," remarked one member of Congress. "The mess in the young President's mind is worse."

Internal Subversion: The Administration makes a great to-do about the dangers of internal subversion in neighboring countries, particularly in Latin America. But what is the Kennedy regime doing to protect the American people from the dangers of internal subversion in the United States? That is a question that privately is aired among experts on Capitol Hill. The answer is—not much, if anything.

It has been noticeable on the Hill that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has had little to say since Inauguration Day about the menace of the Red Fifth Column, although under the Eisenhower Administration he frequently made himself vocal on the rising dangers of Communist subversion in the US. Knowing J. Edgar, legislators just do not believe that he has changed his mind. Has he, then, been muzzled by the soft-on-communism White House "apostles" and been ordered to stop probing the activities of Kremlin agents on American soil? That is doubted, for the denizens of Capitol Hill have a deep respect for the Kennedy regime's avoidance of anything so crude and politically dangerous as that.

The dodge by which the Administration has been able to make Hoover muzzle himself and the FBI to refrain from probing the Red apparatus has very recently become visible to knowing observers in Congress. It is this:

Hoover has only so many agents in the FBI available to keep track—as they have for many years—on the Red spies in our midst. But how can he continue to utilize these men, so well trained in espionage detection, when he has to transfer them to other duties given priority by the Administration? What are those prior missions?

It is now learned that large sections of the FBI formerly working on the Reds have been reassigned, on orders from above, to the investigation of gangsters and other criminal breakers of the law.

In short, the Administration deems hoodlums a greater danger to America's safety than the internal Red menace, and has acted accordingly.

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Race Troubles: The drama going on in Alabama interests practical politicos on Capitol Hill somewhat differently than the public realizes. The pros find less food for discussion in the contortions of Governor John Patterson in Montgomery than they do in calculating how the happenings in Alabama and Mississippi will affect the voting on forthcoming legislation, particularly the now-debated Federal aid-to-education bill. Indeed, regardless of the issues raised by the "freedom bus" and the rioters, Capitol Hill people on both sides of the fence find agreement on one thing—that Attorney General Robert Kennedy handled the matter very adeptly, from the point of view of the interests of the Administration.

These Administration interests, it is assumed, and few in the Capital would dissent, are, quite narrowly: how many votes will this keep for us, or how many will it alienate?

Indeed, the pros in Washington believe the young Attorney General executed some admirable and difficult footwork from the standpoint of votes. He had to crack down on rioters in Alabama; for the Negro vote in key Northern big-city states should be placated. On the other hand, the powerful teachers' lobby vote (under the National Education Association whip) had to be "taken care of."

The Republicans introduced an amendment prohibiting Federal aid to segregated states. The NAACP strongly supported this amendment. The NEA opposed it, knowing its inclusion would lose the Southern Senate and House votes necessary to insure passage of the aid-to-education bill.

Hence, young Kennedy (who is keenly aware not only of the goings on in Alabama, but also on quorum calls in Congress) performed the agile feat of sending the marshals to Montgomery (to suit the Harlem vote) while at the same time (the very day) smothering the GOP amendment to the education bill. Doing the latter, of course, satisfied the NEA lobby, but it also irked the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) lobby. Kennedy, say the pros, shrewdly calculated that his action in the Montgomery rumpus was more important—in that it had more "visibility" to masses of voters than his favoring of teacher lobbyists over NAACP lobbyists on the less noticeable squabble over a legislative amendment.

Joint Chiefs: The recent attempt by the liberal press to smear the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the cause, or one of the causes, of the failure of the Cuban invasion has apparently blown up. General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the JCS, testified before a Senate subcommittee last week and cleared himself and his colleagues in the opinion of all members of the subcommittee, save headline-hunting Senator Albert Gore (D.-Tenn.), who, according to his *Who's Who* biography, has had no military experience.

But other Senators who have had long military service, some of it rather recent, and who know modern-type amphibious operations, have read the complete minutes of the Senate group's questioning of Lemnitzer.

They say that Lemnitzer did not give a blanket endorsement to the invasion plan; he told the President it was feasible only if certain conditions were met. One of these was effective air and naval cover for the invasion. This did not occur.

Senators, other than Gore, who have had long familiarity with the relations between Chiefs of Staff and whoever happens to be President think that Lemnitzer's attempt to "cover up" for Kennedy as much as possible made some of the General's testimony a little complicated; hence Gore's erroneous impression. These Senators say that Chiefs of Staff always try to "cover up" and make things easy for the President, their Commander-in-Chief (thus Marshall fronted for FDR; Bradley for HST).

CIA: Authoritative sources disclose to HUMAN EVENTS information further emphasizing the incompetence of Central Intelligence Chief Allen Dulles and his liberal Deputy Richard Bissell in the Cuban invasion. The news is that the CIA's Intelligence Division, whose job it is to interpret and evaluate reports on Cuba and other theaters, was *never* consulted by Dulles or the Operational Division (which sprang the invasion). The head of the Intelligence Division first heard of the invasion when he read of it in the newspapers. In short, the judgment of the "eyes" (Intelligence) was not communicated to the "hands" (Operations) that set off the invasion.

Advice to Kennedy: Recently a group of Senators of both parties, fanning the air in the cloakroom, came to an agreement that, in the present foreign mess, it would be helpful if they had an old colleague again in the Senate today. The man they mentioned was ex-Senator and former GOP Senate leader William F. Knowland of California—who commanded great respect in the upper house for his independence of political pressure and forthright advocacy of firmness against Soviet aggression.

Almost at the same time, Knowland—now running the Oakland *Tribune*—made a speech in San Francisco (May 5) in which he urged two steps: (1) "Place a tight naval blockade around Cuba and stop the import of any military supplies to the Castro regime"; and, to solve the Laos mess, (2) "Bring the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea into the Southeast Asian Defense organization [SEATO]. The 500,000 Chinese Nationalists and the 500,000 ROK forces will change a debating society into an organization of substance."

Thus Knowland ranges himself alongside Admiral Charles Cooke, who (see last week's issue) demanded this prescription for Cuba. Out of his long experience on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Knowland respects the military power of Chiang Kai-shek, and knows how decisively it could be used to redress the balance in Southeast Asia.

He also undoubtedly is aware that, judging by past history, the Chinese Nationalists would be ready and eager to fulfill their role. It is a fact that, in the first week of the Korean War in June, 1950, Chiang Kai-shek offered to send three divisions

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of his troops to Korea to help the US and the hard-pressed South Koreans. Washington did not accept the offer. If it had, the lives of many thousands of US soldiers might have been saved, and the Korean conflict rescued from a frustrating stalemate.

Iranian Gold Mine: Reports filter in from one of the largest foreign aid recipients—Iran—that all is not well with that country's government, despite mammoth handouts from Uncle Sam every year since World War II ended.

One reason why Iran may be receiving such huge sums—$588.4 million in total aid since 1956—is the Development and Resources Corporation, headed by David Lilienthal, former Atomic Energy Commissioner and leading figure in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations. This outfit is listed with the Justice Department as a foreign agent—or lobby for foreign interests. In every year since 1956, the Iranian Government has supplied the Development and Resources Corporation with all or most of its income from abroad. Lilienthal's firm has received fees from Iran totaling $78.3 million. This is about 13.3 per cent of the entire amount of assistance the United States has given Iran during the corresponding period (1956-60)!

These millions, which Lilienthal receives for promoting Iranian interests, presumably come, directly or indirectly, from the foreign aid payments which US taxpayers provide.

This situation prompts several questions, such as: Isn't it unusual for a foreign agent to receive such a large sum—both in terms of dollars and percentage—from the foreign aid recipient he represents? What services does the corporation perform in the United States for the Iranian Government? How much of the $78.3 million in fees went into development projects in Iran, and how much became assets of the corporation? Does this—and possible kindred situations—call for a congressional investigation?

Nuclear Testing: A recent statement signed by six top retired military men has urged the United States to renew nuclear testing at the earliest moment. "It is obvious," says the statement, "that Communists consider a cessation of nuclear testing as but the first step toward an increased campaign to outlaw nuclear weapons altogether." The statement goes on to point out that nuclear testing is needed to improve our missiles and warheads, and it reminds the free world that its nuclear superiority is the only element preventing a Communist takeover.

The statement was signed by General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Lt. General Edward M. Almond, Admiral Ben Moreell, Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Admiral Felix Stump and Rear Admiral Chester Ward.

The views of these men assume monumental importance at this time when it is realized that President Kennedy has decided to go to a summit meeting in an attempt to force Khrushchev into a nuclear test ban. With defeats in Cuba and Laos, Kennedy feels that a threat to renew nuclear testing is the strongest card he can play in a very weak hand. The retired military men, however, feel that the US is walking into a surrender trap if the Soviets ever agree to the present US treaty offered in Geneva. The test ban, as it is now proposed, has the following flaws, according to the experts in this field:

(1) It provides for only 19 seismic stations within the Soviet Union, yet even strong advocates of the test ban, such as Dr. Hans Bethe, have testified that 200 control posts would be needed in the Soviet Union for adequate inspection.

(2) The proposed treaty would allow only 20 yearly inspections within the Soviet Union, although Bethe himself has stated that over 500 unidentified explosions occur yearly in the USSR.

(3) The treaty positively excludes inspection of explosions that register *less* than a magnitude of 4.75 on a seismograph; yet there is ample evidence that the Russians are capable of setting off such explosions in salt domes in the Emba Region.

Revolt Against Keynes: On March 17, HUMAN EVENTS reported that in 1951 West Germany, by rejecting the Keynesian advice of Kennedy's chief economic adviser, Dr. Walter Heller, managed to become the most prosperous country in Europe. (For more on Heller, see page 351.)

While the ability of West Germany to get along without his advice has not impressed the liberal economist, who is still trying to foist his rejected economic prescription on America, there seem to be a number of Congressmen who are disenchanted with Heller's current Keynesian proposals. Not the least of them is another *bona fide* liberal, who has been lavishly praised by such left-wing groups as the Americans for Democratic Action, Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wis.).

In a minority opinion, Proxmire has dissented vigorously from a recent Joint Economic Committee report made by his liberal colleagues in which they endorsed Heller's proposal for increased government spending as a means of curing America's economic ills. Proxmire insists his liberal friends have "overestimated the ability of the government" to solve America's unemployment problem. He points out that government spending as a means of curing the unemployment problem failed during the Thirties.

Moreover, Proxmire deals a near fatal blow to Heller economics when he stresses the point that Kennedy's speed-up of government spending has failed to bring men back to work. "Almost none of this speed-up was effective in the first quarter of calendar 1961 when unemployment and idle capacity reached their peak," says Proxmire. Proxmire also says that the spending speed-up in the

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first quarter has necessitated a slowdown in the second quarter, which will put a "brake on the economy."

Defense, Not Tribute: Members of Congress continue to reflect on the deep moral, historical and legal factors involved in the debate over "tractors for Castro." They regret that Kennedy, who sought (May 25) additional "millions for defense" from Congress in his speech that day, did not add, "but not a cent for tribute." Senator Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.) cited these historic words hurled by the US at the Barbary pirates in 1797; and dwelt on the parallel with the "heinous barter," that is the "a truck for a Jew's life" demand of Eichmann, now on trial in Israel. Such moral considerations, say legislators, outweigh the "do-gooder sentimentality" (to quote Michigan's GOP Representative August Johansen) of those who support what they say is "humanitarian."

Senator Francis Case (R.-S.D.) terms the business a "shameful page" of our history. He and others fear the trouble we may incur by what Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) labels "an unthinkable proposal." Senator Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) asks: "Are we to become such abject appeasers as to pay blackmail to get out of our difficulties?"

Many Senators, being lawyers, know full well that once you pay a blackmailer, either internationally or in civil life, you may pay and pay and pay.

Additionally, Senator Homer Capehart (R.-Ind.) made a deep impression when he warned that the Logan Act (which forbids private citizens from dealing with a foreign government) is involved; Senators know what endless woes could follow violation of this law. And both liberal Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright (Ark.) and conservative Democratic Senator Harry Byrd (Va.) know enough about fiscal law to challenge the granting of tax-deductibility to the "tractors-tribute team."

Aid to Reds: Administration sources inform HUMAN EVENTS that stepped-up aid to Communist nations will be forthcoming as soon as the House approves a Senate-passed bill authorizing such aid.

The satellite nation of Poland is slated to receive perhaps the biggest chunk, despite recent developments showing the Red nation is as closely aligned with Moscow as ever. The Poles, in fact, have sent $13 million in aid to Castro's Cuba, and have pledged more, if necessary.

Another nation to which aid can be dispatched under terms of the Administration bill is Czechoslovakia. This Soviet satellite has sent Cuba millions of dollars worth of military equipment—firearms, tanks, planes and ammunition.

On May 9, the Czech Ambassador to Havana informed Cuban military leaders that further aid would be coming. He announced also that Czech soldiers would be sent to Cuba if needed by the Castro army.

The White House, incidentally, is pulling out all stops to see that its bill (passed 43-36 by the Senate) gets through the House.

More Education Aid: Back of the general aid-to-education bill, which was passed by the Senate last week, comes the Administration proposal to extend and expand the National Defense Education Act, which became law in 1958 as a temporary (until 1962) "sputnik emergency" measure.

The US Chamber of Commerce has told a Senate education subcommittee that the extension proposal is "much more than an extension" of the original act. The expanded extension, it says, would "augment the tremendous powers of the US Commissioner of Education over the future course of American education"; it would give that official permanent responsibility for financing college and graduate school education for tens of thousands of students; and it would empower him to direct statistical services on education now performed by the states.

According to the Chamber of Commerce, the bill "would make the Federal government the permanent sponsor of teacher training at all levels of education"; would lead to a "Federal power structure designed to direct the course of American education."

The National Defense Education Act, according to plans of Administration men in Congress, will be up for action shortly after the general aid-to-education bill.

Professors—Cuba Si, Harvard No: Recently a group of Harvard professors, some of them meshed into the White House advisory clique, signed a soft-on-Castro ad in the New York *Times*. Last week 77 Cuban professors-in-exile answered them with an ad in the same paper.

"Twenty-three years after Munich," said the Cubans, "the same policy of appeasement followed toward Hitler, which led to war and destruction, is now being advocated toward totalitarian communism by a group of North American professors . . . . The Cuban leaders say that their revolution is communism and its structure and functioning bear them out. The Boston professors do not seem to believe what the Cuban leaders have publicly stated."

In connection with this, Congressman Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.) told HUMAN EVENTS: "The United States can ill afford government by professors who possess an undergraduate knowledge of war—whether it be hot war on the beaches of Cuba or the Cold War we must constantly wage."

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HUMAN EVENTS
-- What YOU Can Do --

"The people never give up their liberty except under some delusion."

—Edmund Burke

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Who Will Go to Bat For General Walker?

By Paul Harvey

It used to be that Communists were the daring ones.

A Communist had to be so dedicated that he would risk the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune to espouse his convictions in public.

Any Communist who ventured away from Bughouse Square to proclaim his Red "ism" in any respectable forum was castigated, socially ostracized, dis-employed or perhaps stoned.

We have changed.

Time has stood still; we have changed.

The Communist has learned to use our own Constitution as a bulletproof vest.

Today the Reds and Pinks are out in the open proclaiming their godless religion and waving a red flag or a mongrel one from the rooftops, and with such effectiveness and in such high places, that American patriots are now on the defensive.

Today the loyal American is being defamed, demoted, discharged, destroyed if he militantly defends the American "ism" against all its enemies, foreign and domestic.

Major General "Ted" Walker is such a man. West Point '31, much decorated since, he was CO of our 24th Infantry in Germany when President Kennedy yanked that command out from under him last April.

Why?

Because General Walker had been criticized by a slime-mongering, girlie-stripping scandal sheet called the *Overseas Weekly*. (GI's call it the "oversexed weekly.")

One glance at this smutty, semi-literate, left-wing tabloid would rot your socks! Yet on the word of this publication, once banned by our Army as unfit for American servicemen, General Walker was embarrassed, suspended and may be disgraced.

His "sin"? General Walker, an informed authority on the Communist conspiracy, had brought to the attention of his troops the publications most competent to alert them to the weapons and tactics of our enemy.

Any American who gets his teeth in Khrushchev's trousers gets hurt. That *Overseas Weekly* rag launched a tirade of abuse, alleging General Walker was "brainwashing" the men of his command, consorting with "super-patriots," and recommending publications of the John Birch Society.

The sky fell down.

President Kennedy removed General Walker from command "pending investigation."

Removal from command is a shattering experience for a general officer, from which all the pieces can never be re-assembled.

General Eisenhower refused thus to humiliate George Patton in front of his men, even after Patton slapped a hospitalized soldier.

When we remember that pinko generals, during the McCarthy era, were promoted, the torrent of criticism aimed at General Walker suggests some frightening conclusions.

I have a file full of documentation on General Walker and I find nothing in that file to indicate any but the most patriotic motives and objectives.

I urge a prompt Congressional probe of the incident in question and I urge Americans to prod their Congressmen to the end that this investigation will be full and fair.

And watch where the self-appointed champions of civil rights show up at this showdown. Will they stand up for the rights of a man whose only possible crime is too much anxiety for the security of his country?

It will be interesting to see who will go to bat for Ted Walker.

Key to Successful Capitalism

"The worst crime against working people is a company which fails to make a profit."

—Samuel Gompers
Founder of the American Federation of Labor

Constructive Opposition

I have been criticized recently for my opposition to some of the Kennedy Administration's policies . . . . I don't see anything wrong with taking a flatly negative position on something which is wrong. My friend, Norris Cotton, Senator from New Hampshire, illustrated this fact the other day when he said, "Bear this in mind—of the Ten Commandments, nine are negative and only one affirmative!"

—Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R.-Utah)

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A Reply to NEA Charges

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Although President Kennedy recently scored conservative "pressure groups" for lobbying against the Administration's bill, he neglected to mention the NEA and its pressure activities in behalf of the Federal aid to education. Official figures on file with the Clerk of the House show that the NEA spent more money last year on lobbying than any other pressure group in the nation.

NEA pressure is often brutally direct. Reluctant legislators are told that unless they line up for "better schools," opposition will be quickly mobilized by the time November, 1962, comes around.

Some NEA lobbyists take a different line. They attempt to demonstrate the critical shape that American schools are in today, with the conclusion that only massive Federal aid—along the lines of the Administration bill—can solve the problem. Following are the NEA arguments and the facts of the matter.

CHARGE: "The classroom shortage is growing by leaps and bounds. Only Federal aid can reverse this trend."

FACT: A $5 million survey completed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953 reported a classroom shortage of 312,000. Soon after, HEW Secretary Hobby predicted that the shortage would rise to 476,000 classrooms by 1960. HEW officials now admit the shortage is down to 140,000.

President Kennedy has declared that 60,000 classrooms a year must be built to erase this classroom gap. But the states and localities, under the Eisenhower Administration, built some 65,000 rooms a year—indicating there is little need for Uncle Sam to muddy the educational waters.

CHARGE: "A perilous shortage of teachers has been created and the problem can be solved only by the Federal government."

FACT: There is no great shortage of teachers. In the past 30 years the American school population has jumped 45 per cent; the number of teachers has increased 140 per cent. Over the past seven years, when the NEA claims the teacher shortage climbed most sharply, the number of pupils increased 29 per cent, and the number of certified teachers by 40 per cent.

CHARGE: "Teacher salaries are not increasing relative to the earnings of the rest of the population."

FACT: Teachers' salaries have risen at a much faster clip than those of other American citizens. In the past ten years, the average teacher's salary has leaped 72 per cent, from $3,126 to $5,389. The Labor Department reports that women teachers who hold college degrees earn $150 a year more than their classmates for 60 days less work.

CHARGE: "Local school administrators are virtually unanimous in their desire for Federal aid."

FACT: There has not been a single representative from a local or state school board ever to testify before Congress that his locality desired Federal aid. (Many have testified to the contrary, however.)

President Eisenhower's HEW Secretary, Arthur Fleming, himself an advocate of Federal aid, admitted under oath that only one-half of one per cent of the nation's school districts had exhausted available funds for school construction.

How Federal Aid Grows

Typical of how Federal Aid programs grow from a foot-in-the-door start to billions from the Federal Treasury is the so-called stream pollution control bill. Congress has always had jurisdiction to require cities on interstate streams to prevent pollution of the waters. In 1948 by a close vote Congress extended the law and stuck its foot in the pollution door with a temporary, small $1 million grant and $22.5 million in loans to assist cities with sewage disposal. At the end of five years, a three-year extension was granted. *By* 1956 *the door was ajar* and with an eight-vote majority a new program costing $50 million with an *aggregate total of* $500 *million was passed. This year the aid through grants and loans was raised to* $1 *billion.* The door is wide open. *In five years it will be costing ten times this much.*

—Congressman E. Y. Berry (R.-S.D.)

Dark Days Ahead

It will be a dark day for American schools when the selection of a site or the construction of a new building involves all of the political maneuvering we now have in connection with post offices or other Federal buildings. And I would hate to see the day when a school administrator would need party clearance before he could take on a new job. Even worse than that, Federal control will inevitably mean that someone in Washington will lay down the rules for the operation of every school in the land.

—Congressman Hjalmar Nygaard (R.-N.D.)

"If the government is so supine and impotent that it does not stop extortion on defense sites, the republic is doomed and American freedom cannot survive."

—Senator John McClellan (D.-Ark.)

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Relapse Into Summitry

By William Henry Chamberlin

Of all the worn retreads of Franklin D. Roosevelt policy which the Administration has been trying out, the relapse into summitry is perhaps the least justifiable. The suddenly announced plan for a meeting of President Kennedy and Soviet dictator Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna flies in the face of all the lessons of reason, logic, recent historical experience and the campaign assurances both of President Kennedy and of former Vice President Nixon, who for some strange reason endorsed the Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting before it was publicly announced.

One of the points on which Nixon and Kennedy were in agreement in their televised debates was that summit meetings should take place, if at all, only after careful preparation. There has been no special preparation for the Vienna meeting, which looks like an off-the-cuff improvisation, set for the worst possible time, when the United States is in a deep slump in international relations, following the fiasco of the Cuban landing and the "shake first a fist, then a finger" tactics which seemed to be the best Kennedy's academic braintrust could work out for Laos.

President Kennedy could find some excellent arguments against rushing into a meeting with Khrushchev if he would read an article which his Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, contributed to the April, 1960 issue of the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*. Salient passages are as follows:

"Negotiation at the chief-of-government level . . . is not easily accommodated among the peculiarities of our constitutional system; it diverts time and energy from exactly the point at which we can spare it least; it does not give us effective negotiation; such experience as we have had with summit diplomacy does not encourage the view that it contributes to the advancement of American interests . . . I conclude that summit diplomacy is to be approached with the wariness which a prudent physician prescribes a habit-forming drug—a technique to be employed rarely and under the most exceptional circumstances, with rigorous safeguards against its becoming a debilitating or dangerous habit . . . . The experienced diplomat will usually counsel against the direct confrontation of those with final authority . . . The direct confrontation of the chiefs of government of the great powers involves an extra tension because the court of last resort is in session. The costs of error or misunderstanding are multiplied by the seriousness of the issues and the power of those present."

One can search the records of summit diplomacy for the last two decades without finding a single instance when any positive benefit was achieved by this method.

The first big summit conference was the meeting of Britain's Neville Chamberlain and France's Edouard Daladier with Hitler and Mussolini at Munich. What came out of this was the sacrifice to Hitler's imperious demands of France's ally, Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain thought he had brought back "peace in our time"; he had not gained a respite even of a year. The meeting at Munich took place at the end of September, 1938; by September 3, 1939, Great Britain was at war. Appeasement, as usual, had failed to buy peace.

Nor did Roosevelt and Churchill succeed any better when they tried to appease Stalin by sacrificing, at Teheran and Yalta, every guaranty first of Poland's territorial integrity, finally of its national independence. Poland had been a loyal ally of the West when Hitler and Stalin were shaking hands in the heyday of the Soviet-Nazi pact. Despite desperate attempts at white-washing, Yalta, like Munich, carries a connotation of infamy.

Nor can much be said for the two experiments in summitry that took place during the Eisenhower Administration. The first of these took place, with insistent prodding, in that eternal home of conferences, Geneva, in 1955, when Eisenhower, Anthony Eden and French Premier Edgar Faure foregathered with Khrushchev and his now discarded partner, Bulganin. A formula was agreed on for the unification of Germany in freedom that looked promising on paper but proved valueless when it was put to the test of further negotiation. And immediately after the Geneva love feast, the Soviet government began to arm Nasser and toss incendiary bombs around the Middle East. The scandalous fiasco of the Paris "Big Four" meeting that never got off the ground in May, 1960, and merely served Khrushchev as a forum for abusive tirades against President Eisenhower is still fresh in memory.

It is against all the laws of probability that anything Kennedy could say to Khrushchev would divert the Soviet dictator from pursuing policies which are rooted in the Soviet grand design of ultimate world domination and which are reckoned in terms of cold calculation of the ability and will to resist of his prospective victims. There might be justification for a summit meeting to place a final seal on some significant agreement, of which the details had been worked out in advance negotiation. But no such agreement seems to be in prospect.

It looks as if Washington is badly in need of a Cassandra on foreign policy. The still young Kennedy Administration has committed three glaring palpable errors, hitting softly in Cuba, talking big and acting small in Laos and undertaking a meeting with Khrushchev of which the best that can be hoped is that it will not compromise our vital interests or those of our allies. Is there no one in Congress who will speak out, in complete nonpartisan spirit, for a course more consistent with America's security and dignity?

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The Memorial Day Massacre

From the Chicago Tribune

Professor Sylvester Petro, who now teaches law at New York University, was a youthful organizer for the steel workers' union in Chicago back in 1937 when the Memorial Day riot took place. Ten persons were killed near the Republic Steel Company's plant. Professor Petro recalls that he was a member of the mob that attacked the police.

Readers old enough to have read the papers or seen the newsreels back in 1937 will remember the great hullabaloo that the incident aroused. The "liberals" of the day pictured the police as murderous, undisciplined brutes and the strikers as holy innocents.

There never was any real doubt about the essential fact of the incident. The police did exactly what they are sworn to do: they protected lives and property from a large and well-organized mob that was advancing upon them and upon the Republic works in a menacing fashion.

When he was interviewed the other day by Chesly Manly, Professor Petro recalled that two years after the riot he was an undergraduate at the University of Chicago. He wrote a theme for his English class to prove that this newspaper's account of the Memorial Day incident was flagrantly inaccurate and biased. Now he recognizes that the account was fair and that if it erred it was only in details of small importance. He knows that the mob was at fault, not the police.

Professor Petro tells us—and we believe him—that he was not a liar in 1939 when he wrote his theme. He was so thoroughly persuaded at that period of his life that strikers could do no wrong that he couldn't see what lay before his eyes in an incident in which he was a participant. It was as if he had worn a blindfold. When, thanks to some of his teachers in the university and no doubt, also, to the maturing of his mind, he was able to remove the blindfold, the facts, the legalities, and the moralities of the so-called massacre became clear to him.

Professor Petro's experience is not unusual. For example, dozens of books by disillusioned communists and facists are filled with confessions of having unconsciously falsified or minimized the truths that didn't accord with the day-dreams; the authors had distorted facts to fit their Utopian fancies and had suppressed the dreadful evidence of poverty and oppression as if they had not seen it. Some of them have even managed to defend the purge trials.

We recall talking at the time of the Memorial Day massacre to a number of truly eminent natural scientists who, in their own laboratories were consciously on their guard against illusory thinking but who were wholly persuaded that the police were at fault that day and should be dealt with severely.

Similarly, baseball fans can be counted upon to boo close decisions against the home team, and they do this with the utmost confidence that they are right, as sometimes they are but usually they are not.

The "liberals" fancy that they are rationalists, are certain that they know where the public good lies, and pride themselves upon their strong sense of justice. But more often than not, they speak from a prejudice that blinds them to facts, to reason, and to justice. Professor Petro can count himself lucky that he has passed from the world of illusion to the real world. His new book, *The Kohler Strike* (Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, $3), is only the latest evidence of his recovery from the liberal psychosis.

The Image

By Walter Trohan

There should be an award, perhaps crossed foghorns dangling from a ribbon of tripe, for ridiculous press agentry.

One, which merits such an award with an itching palm, is the promotional genius who traced President Kennedy's experience in the problems of a balanced budget back to his childhood allowance days. The press agent lifted a letter, written by Kennedy when he was a boy to his mother, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, from an article on the mother in a woman's magazine.

"My recent allowance is 40 cents," the letter read. "This I used for aeroplanes and other playthings of childhood, but now I am a Scout and I put away my childish things. Before I would spend 20 cents of my 40 cents allowance, and in five minutes I would have empty pockets and nothing to gain and 20 cents to lose.

"When I am a Scout, I have to buy canteens, haversacks, searchliggs [searchlights], poncho, things that will last for years and that I can always use while I can't use chocolate marshmallow sunday [sundae] icecream and so I put in my plea for a raise of 30 cents to buy schut [such] things and pay my own way around."

This letter by a 12 year old, a Lexington avenue firm of public relations experts contends, demonstrates President Kennedy "had practical experience in the problems of balancing a budget when he was still a boy." Mrs. Kennedy doesn't reveal whether the Boy Scout got the increase he asked, but it can be assumed he did. It would have been a better story for the press agent if the young Scout had earned the money to balance his budget, but the word-hucksters made the most of it anyway.

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"Dateline Washington" at Bindery

(Delivery in 4 Weeks)

We have just completed the printing of "DATELINE WASHINGTON; The Best of HUMAN EVENTS." The book has been sent to the bindery where expert craftsmen will assemble the articles into chapters, add the table of contents and authors' index, and bind it with a handsome blue Fabrikoid cover with gold-stamped lettering. "DATELINE WASHINGTON," a companion book to our annual bound volume, will be a beautiful permanent addition to your library of Conservative literature.

"DATELINE WASHINGTON" is composed of best-selling articles from HUMAN EVENTS during the last six years (1955-1961)—articles which have stirred and inspired thousands of people who might otherwise never have become interested in fighting for freedom. The 141 articles in this volume represent the work of 80 of the best known and most respected conservative writers in the Nation. Among the authors are Members of Congress, columnists, clergymen, college professors, industrialists, editors—writers representing all parts of the country—the length and breadth of America. These writers know the dangers and pitfalls of "liberalism." They identify the difference between creeping Socialism and Constitutional government. And, in this book, they cover ALL aspects of conservative philosophy. In the volume are sections on Politics, Political Personalities, Labor, Taxation, The Supreme Court, Economics, Social Problems, Foreign Aid, Socialism—Communism, and a separate section of seven articles written by Senator Goldwater.

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HUMAN EVENTS has a mailing list of 1700 public and college libraries which receive copies of our weekly newsletter. College librarains attribute to the reading of HUMAN EVENTS, much of the impetus of the Conservative "revolt" on the campus. They believe "DATELINE WASHINGTON" will have the same effect.

Not only should you own a copy for your own education and inspiration, but you should, if you can, help spread this gospel of truth and freedom wherever you can.

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Echoes on Education

It is interesting to recall today what three Democratic governors said about Federal aid to education in 1959 before the House Committee on Education and Labor.

• Governor Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa:

"The mechanism of Federal aid to education will not make available economic resources not already available to the various States and the local political subdivisions financing public school systems in this country."

• Governor Michael V. DiSalle of Ohio:

"It is my feeling that in many cases requests for financial aid from the next highest level of government stem from an unwillingness to face up to increased taxes. Although taxes always accompany subsidies, it seems to be less painful if they are levied by another political entity."

• Governor George Docking of Kansas:

"It is my opinion that, given anywhere nearly-equal opportunity, the local and State governments are better able to solve educational problems than are members of the Federal bureaucracy. The weaknesses which are apparent in the present educational system are due almost entirely to the development of a bureaucratic psychology at the State and local levels. The system, in my opinion, can be improved only by eliminating the unnecessary bureaucratic ideas at the local and State levels. It cannot be improved by superimposing a Federal bureaucracy on one which is now topheavy with unnecessary, and sometimes detrimental, personnel."

Hurts New York

Page 7885 of the May 19 *Congressional Record* contained the following colloquy on the Federal aid-to-education bill between Senators Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.) and Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.).

MR. CURTIS. Why are not the people of New York able to carry the load themselves?

MR. JAVITS. They are. New York would save enormous sums of money if we forgot about the bill altogether, and if it did not have to pay its 18 or 19% share of the tax.

A Liberal Democrat's View

I am aware that President Kennedy's school program would cost Ohioans slightly more than the amount which would be returned to Ohio in the form of aid to education. Yet, I am confident Ohioans recognize the pressing need for this legislation and agree that education is a matter of national concern and not just a local problem.

—Senator Stephen M. Young (D.-Ohio.)

I am thoroughly convinced that if this general program is adopted, it will be the beginning of the end of the control of education in America by the parents, and that twenty-five years from now there will be in Washington a Bureau of Education elected by no one and responsible to no one.

—Senator Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.),

Motivation

A member of the House who had suddenly changed his stand on a controversial bill was congratulated by a colleague. "Glad you've seen the light," said the congratulator.

"It wasn't that I saw the light," his friend replied. "I felt the heat."

—Congressman Joe M. Kilgore (D.-Tex.)

Depressed Areas

By Senator Barry Goldwater

The supporters of Federal aid to the depressed areas greeted those of us who oppose this proposal with scornful indignation. We are selfish men, callous and indifferent to the misfortunes of the unemployed, they said.

But the supporters of this Federal project didn't offer to invest their own money in these depressed areas. The hearings in Congress clearly revealed that private enterprise, which must make a profit to survive, had been unable to succeed in these areas because of a combination of antagonistic circumstances.

It is highly unlikely that any government-subsidized industry in these areas will survive without further governmental subsidy. And it may be we have witnessed the creation of the program which will ultimately become as big a drain on the Federal Treasury as is the farm program which was started by just such activists in the Roosevelt Administration.

We are all familiar with the old proposal, "Let's you and him fight." The big-state socialists seek to apply this same suggestion to government. They say, "Let's take your money and spend it."

Passman's Denial

Congressman James B. Utt (R.-Calif.) charged (HUMAN EVENTS, May 19) that Congressman Otto E. Passman (D.-La.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Appropriations Committee, had abandoned his opposition to the Administration's request for a $600 million dollar Latin American aid appropriation after the Administration threatened to cut Federal assistance to Passman's district.

Passman flatly denied the charge, adding: "What the subcommittee did, which was fully explained in the course of the floor debate, was to make a special exception to the rule in dealing with a grave situation of an emergency nature; which I think we all agree Latin America is. There can be no successful questioning of the motivation of our course of action in this matter, and a careful study of the debate on the bill surely documents and supports the reason for the position taken and the course followed. I think that my ability to resist pressures from the Executive Branch regarding foreign aid and other appropriations which I have deemed unwise is well known."

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Closing Loopholes, Mr. President?

All New England Birthday Reception

in honor of

John F. Kennedy

President of the United States of America

April 29, 1961

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Gentlemen:

On May 29, 1961 President John F. Kennedy will be the guest of his friends at a Presidential Birthday Dinner given in his honor at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, Massachusetts at 7:00 P.M.

As a leader of Massachusetts industry, it has been suggested that you, by your attendance at the dinner, would appreciate the opportunity to demonstrate your respect and esteem for our distinguished guest on the occasion of his birthday.

Tables of ten are available for a contribution of $1,000.00 and individual tickets at $100.00. An early response is respectfully suggested as tables and seats will be assigned on the basis of the date of return.

The enclosure explains the attractive tax deduction aspect for contributors. Any contributions of $500.00 or more will, on request, be published in the program to comply with the tax deduction provision.

Dress is optional.

Page.....

President John F. Kennedy Birthday Dinner Committee
146 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.

Contributors of $500 or more, will be alloted space for simple greetings in a souvenir program book to be distributed at the dinner. Corporations, under a Tax Court decision, (Denise Coal Co., 29 T. X. 528) may deduct this amount as an advertising expense.

Will you kindly make reservations for me for The Birthday Reception tendered President Kennedy on May 29, 1961 at Commonwealth Armory.

Attached is my check in the amount of $.....

.....
Signature

Table No.....
100

.....
Address

Contributors of $100 will be assigned one seat.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Lynch
John M. Lynch, Chairman
Democratic State Committee

Howard W. Fitzpatrick
Howard W. Fitzpatrick, Chairman
Jefferson-Jackson Committee

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It Isn't Easy to Say 'No'

From the Los Angeles Herald-Express

Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand, veteran Southern California Republican legislator, explained here recently that it is easy to be a "Yes" man in Congress, but often difficult to be a "No" man.

It is nice to be popular with the "boss" by always saying "Yes," but is that always best for the boss, and the firm?

That's the predicament of a conscientious Congressman. It is so easy to say "Yes" to the things the people at home ask for when they write.

But is it good for the people when what they ask for is too costly, leading to more and more inflation, more and more taxes and less and less value to the United States dollar.

Representative Hiestand admits he often is accused of being against too many things and declares he certainly does say "No" to "many wild schemes."

He is for adequate housing legislation, he says, "but not a gigantic housing balloon."

These are the kind of men we want in Congress. We can't all be on the scene and know what is going on in government. That is why we elect men whom we hope are competent and have the moral courage to say "No" when they know a thing is wrong.

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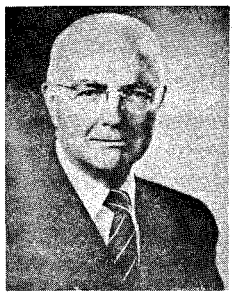
Congressman Hiestand's Taped Interview—$8

The role of a "No Man" in Congress is discussed in this week's CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW with Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand of California's 21st District.

Now serving his fifth term as a conservative Republican in spite of strong opposition from organized labor in his district, Mr. Hiestand takes a hard look at the "YES MEN" in Congress. He details the history of his interest in politics, and explains how HUMAN EVENTS is responsible for his being in Congress.



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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

"We should stop, once and for all, 'telegraphing' to our enemies the punches we do not intend to deliver."
—Congressman August E. Johansen (R.-Mich.)

Vol. XVIII, No. 22 — Section V June 2, 1961

The Oil-Gas Industry and Uncle Sam

By Westbrook Pegler

THE QUESTION is not whether Stewart Udall, a crafty politician of the Southwestern Frontier, was misused by a well-meaning friend in the matter of those tickets at $100 a plate for a Washington dinner to meet the debt of the Democratic party. The question is whether the oil and gas industry is a morally subversive activity by contrast with the coal business, for example, or the whiskey business, which is the cornerstone of Joe Kennedy's fortune.

J. K. Evans, an oil man of relatively humble status, wrote a routine letter to a roster of friends in oil and gas telling them that his old friend, Udall, the Secretary of the Interior, had asked for help to peddle Udall's "very sizeable quota" of tickets for the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in "honor" of the President. As Democrats line up, Udall is a little to the left of Walter Reuther and Chester Bowles. In relation to President Kennedy, it is hard to say. Thus far nobody knows how far to the left Kennedy stands.

Udall has dictatorial powers over oil and gas. It need not follow that he was willing to be kind to oil and gas in return for a generous response to Evans' candid entreaty. But it is a miserable fact that this useful commerce is now widely regarded as a close relative of safe blowing and forgery. It is governed by hostile laws and commissioners and it pays enormous taxes, but it has transformed great areas of the nation since the start of the second war. The Russian empire requires the work of about ten farmhands to produce as much food as one American creates with chemicals derived from petroleum and with machinery animated by petroleum.

Gas is the only "energy" whose price is regulated by Federal law, and a very erratic, contradictory law at that which even the Federal Power Commission and the Supreme Court do not clearly understand although the Commission and the Court both have made the law.

Yet, under law derived from such authority, gas occupies about the same moral status as opium. A company owning coal in the ground is free to set the price to the consumer. The lumber company manufacturing sawdust logs is respected.

Oil is harassed by international import quotas to protect overseas investments of the big companies and the political speculations of the successive National Administrations. But gas in the ground is bad although it is the best fuel that the ingenuity of man ever sent to market. It need not be stored in bins, bunkers or tanks. It does not make smog as oil does notwithstanding all efforts to vindicate it by publicity and chemistry. And gas does not become a debt against the buyer until he has consumed it at the burner. As long as it is still gas in the pipe it belongs to the supplier. It creates electricity, which runs whole cities and great industries with the least conceivable public distress from pollution or interruption of supply. Weather leaves gas unperturbed in the pipelines.

In the Permian Basin of West Texas gas is thrust out of the ground by natural pressure at such great force that, without the help of pumps, it is used to turn the shafts of drills searching for more gas deposits thousands of feet down. Air may be compressed to the same square-inch force, but it cannot be used to do the same work.

Udall's embarrassment will vanish, a momentary fluster of a political corral fighter who unexpectedly got fetched a kick in the ostentation while he was still new in Washington. Harold Ickes would have thought of something really dirty to smear on the oil and gas people. Udall showed no more courage and self-respect than the lobbyists of oil and gas who are always hatching stupid mistakes of propaganda and hightailing for the hills when things go wrong. He got rattled.

Meanwhile, in the Texas goat barrens, oil and gas men go hang-dog about a calling which is no less virtuous than politics, the law or medicine. They know their geology and local conditions; they gamble their money against the awe-inspiring daily failures. But they were completely submissive to the insulting implications of Eisenhower's veto of one fair and just gas bill and to the defeat of another bill in 1958 merely because a Republican committeeman frankly went cadging money to elect Republicans to repeal a price control which never was justified anyway.

But natural gas, accursed of the FPC and the Federal Courts, has boomed ahead to a 25 per cent lead over coal from a start little above zero in the last 40 years.

National Prosperity

Throughout our history there have been two theories as to how to become a prosperous and wealthy nation. One of them . . . is that of producing new goods and services that add to the well-being of our people. The other, which has been repeated at frequent intervals throughout our history, is to perform a feat of "money magic" and issue more currency, thereby making ourselves "wealthy" though there is no production to match the added money.

—Senator John Marshall Butler (R.-Md.)

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Canaveral Employees Pay for Right to Work

By Victor Riesel

SKILLED CRAFTSMEN, whose sensitive fingers are preparing the electronic equipment which could put a second Commander Shepard on the moon first, are paying a union for the right to work at the sky-scraping Cape Canaveral experimental base.

If they don't work, the US can't shoot for the moon. If we don't get our lunar probe off, our men will have to go through Soviet customs to visit the newest satellite. If the men refuse to pay a special three per cent tax to this International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), Local 756, they can't work at the Cape.

These are not regular union dues. Nor are they limited to members of the local, led by one Robert Palmer, who apparently has the Air Force well in hand.

This is a special assessment which must be paid by all those falling in the electronic-wiring inter-space and ground base communications jurisdiction.

This special tax is paid by workers whether they are members of the IBEW, or other unions, or are non-union. This three per cent tax on weekly wages has been levied by the local for some time. Long enough to have netted it $500,000 in extra income. This money has gone into the local's building fund. The money, therefore, comes from Cape Canaveral workers who may never use, or even see the new facilities—because the local's headquarters is in Daytona Beach.

Thus the workers directly, and the public indirectly, are paying from $6 to $12 a week, and more in some cases, over and above their regular dues. Furthermore, it costs the union nothing to collect this private tax. By agreement, obviously approved by the Air Force, the employing contractors simply deduct the money from the men's pay and send it up to Daytona.

Thus, the union, in effect, has had its own construction financed by funds which originally came from the government—the ultimate payer of all bills on these projects.

Furthermore, such a private tax adds insult to financial injury at the base, one Senator told this columnist. He pointed to John McClellan's report to the Senate, which includes a statement that Cape Canaveral labor operated at 40 per cent of expected normal productivity.

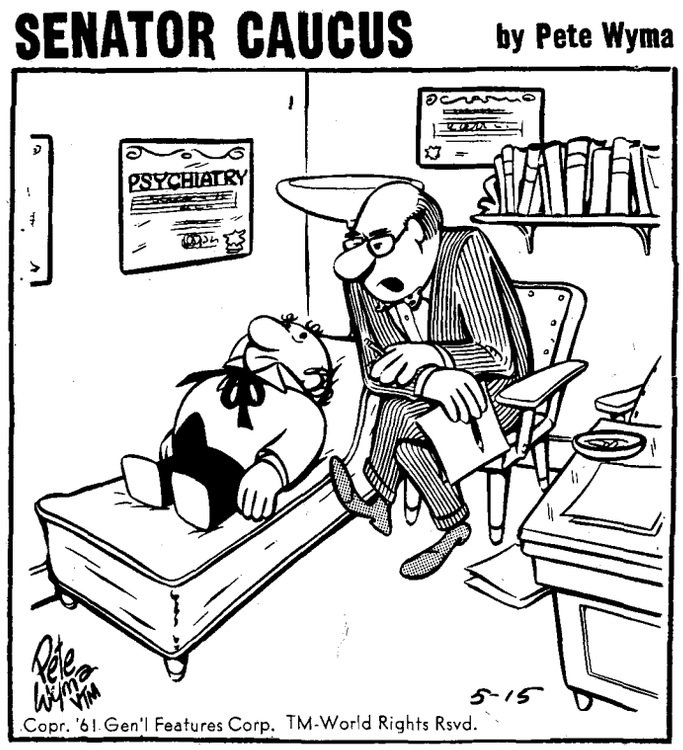
All this and more has turned up during the McClellan Committee's effort to do a cost-accounting job on what it learned from eight days of testimony by 38 witnesses. It was discovered, for example, that workers' wages of $26,000 annually were not infrequent. Nice work if you can get it! Apparently a new minimum wage record has been set by those involved: "In all the cases presented in hearings on wages paid, there was not a worker who did not exceed a salary of $221 weekly."

If this country weren't so tight for money some of this would be hilarious reading. Laborers at Vandenberg Air Force Base were found making $287 a week for digging ditches and cleaning up around the premises. There were truck drivers earning $324 weekly. Warehouse clerks took $262 a week and two elevator operators, members of the Operating Engineers, snagged $360 a week.

You could have generated enough power with the heat under Senator McClellan's collar to light up the Capitol dome for a year, when he suspended hearings of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. But he wanted to give Labor Secretary Goldberg a chance to develop a peace formula. However, neither McClellan, nor another prober, Senator Mundt, nor Florida's Senator Holland believes Mr. Goldberg can. It is pointed out that the Atomic Energy Commission has such a labor peace board—and there continue to be scores of unreported strikes costing tens of thousands of lost man days.

At this moment, McClellan is drafting a firm no-strike law covering all projects and bases and installations and factories involved in defense production. He'll introduce such a bill within two weeks.

He agrees with President Kennedy that the country "cannot afford the luxury of avoidable delays in our missile and space programs. Neither can we tolerate wasteful and expensive habits and practices which add to the great financial burden . . ." These are John Kennedy's words. Now the Senators want a law to say it positively—even to local unions.



"You, Senator, are suffering from 'galluphobia' . . . that's a morbid fear of public opinion!"

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No Breakfast in Bed?

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

The United Automobile Workers union has drawn up the demands it will present to the industry this year. They include about everything except breakfast served in bed.

Walter Reuther wants a shorter work week without loss of pay, more paid holidays, sabbatical leaves (a year off once every seven years at full pay), longer vacations, earlier retirement, more supplemental unemployment benefits and an automation fund for displaced workers, among other things.

In the UAW demands there was no calculation as to what this would do to the cost of producing automobiles and the price increases which would result therefrom. But it does not require any financial wizardry to figure out that if all the demands were granted, the prices of US manufactured cars would go up considerably, resulting in more foreign imports, with lower production and fewer jobs in the United States.

Reuther's pitch for this program was that automobile company executives have received millions of dollars worth of stock options in recent years and that the workers are therefore entitled to something. This is beside the point. The stocks are worth what the public is willing to pay for them, and have nothing to do with the costs of manufacturing. Wages and fringe benefits do.

Moreover, several years ago the Ford Motor Co. offered the UAW a stock participation plan, but Reuther rejected it. It is contrary to union policy to encourage workers to become financially interested in their employers' business, because this might produce divided loyalties among the workers. The union bosses want their members to be loyal to the union only, and not to their employers.

High Tax Rates Tax Morality

"We still have in this country a tradition among most people that tax fraud is morally reprehensible, but this attitude is strained by high taxes, especially if there is doubt as to the fairness of the distribution of the burden."

This statement is to be found in a new book, *Federal Tax Reform* ($7.00, McGraw-Hill), by a Harvard professor, Dan Throop Smith, who has the distinction of not being a Kennedy braintruster.

"If we ever reach a state where outright tax fraud is socially acceptable," says Professor Smith, "public corruption of other sorts will be condoned and our form of government will be truly in danger.

"The fact that a conviction for tax fraud does not prevent election to public office is disheartening and a frightening sign of deteriorating tax morality. Tax reform is needed to prevent further deterioration."

The above paragraph concerns the re-election in November, 1956, of Representative Thomas J. Lane, (D.-Mass.) one month after his release from prison for tax evasion. The Harlem Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), was indicted for tax evasion, but after a hung jury, the Kennedy Administration said it would not ask for another trial. Powell now is an Administration "yes man."

Heller's Wrong Prophecy

On March 17, HUMAN EVENTS was the first to report that Dr. Walter Heller (Kennedy's top economic adviser) some ten years ago, under Truman, had given the government of West Germany monetary advice of the New Frontier order. West Germany, however, followed the contrary advice of Dr. Ludwig Erhard, then Minister of Economic Affairs and an apostle of free enterprise, and the results today are before the public—a free enterprise economy which has made a record for prosperity, expansion and a sound currency.

On May 16, Roger Stuart of the Scripps-Howard chain reported in the Washington *Daily News* that he had sought to obtain that ten-year-old Heller report, but was refused access to it by the State Department on the ground that the document's classification was "uncertain." The Scripps-Howard writer suggested that this bit of "secrecy" arose because revelation of the 10-year-old report would bring out how poorly the Germans were advised by the team of US economists (among them Heller)—in view of the tremendous success of Erhard in taking a "precisely" opposite course; and that publication of the report might reflect on Heller, whom Kennedy has called a "key" adviser in the present New Frontier program of government spending and control.

The Scripps-Howard writer readily got a copy of the 10-year-old report "from other sources." He found, among other things, that Heller and his colleagues told Dr. Erhard that West Germany couldn't achieve the necessary rate of industrial expansion if it kept worrying about inflation. "A certain amount of inflation won't hurt, it was suggested" (precisely the Heller policy today in the Kennedy Administration). Heller's advice to Germany also included a warning about "excessive concern for price stability" and advocated "easy money," saying "a rate of interest high enough to stimulate any large volume of personal savings would seriously curtail investment."

The 10-year-old report presented more of the Heller "wisdom": "rather than grant industry liberal depreciation allowances, a 'compulsory investment program' should be put in force," said Heller and his team. And then the learned US doctors said, "The nostalgic hopes . . . looking toward a revival of the 19th Century role of the capital market plays no such role in any modern country and there is no prospect that it will."

The papers now report that Dr. Heller is about to take a trip to Germany.

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A Will to Amherst Stirs Legal Controversy

From the Richmond News Leader

The New Jersey Supreme Court is not letting the nation's Supreme Court outclass it in the battle against discrimination. Deciding points of law is a dull business compared with the inspiring work of social reform, so the Court did a little "reforming" in a recent decision.

A Mr. C. Edward McKinney, Jr. died in 1957, leaving a bequest of $200,000 to Amherst College. His will stated that this money was to be "held in trust to be used as a scholarship loan fund for deserving American-born, Protestant Gentile boys of good moral repute, but not given to gambling, smoking, drinking or similar acts."

Amherst at first refused to accept the money, because its charter precludes discrimination. Fair enough. The college is free to refuse benefactions that do not please it. And Mr. McKinney was free to give his money only to people who please him. Or was he? The question was put to a test at law, and reached the State's Supreme Court.

The decision, which incidentally stands in direct contrast to the decision of Pennsylvania courts (backed by the U. S. Supreme Court) in the famed Girard College case, has its breathtaking aspects. In the Girard College case, it was agreed that a man had a right to leave his estate as he pleased, even to "white, male orphans," so long as no State agency had a hand in administering his trust. But the New Jersey court, in the matter of Mr. McKinney, provided a saddening commentary, at once humorous and pathetic, on the state of American rights and the corrosion of judicial process.

The court upheld the more meaningless conditions of Mr. McKinney's will: No smoker, gambler, or drinker will ever see the color of Mr. McKinney's money. But the controversial conditions, the ones Mr. McKinney had the effrontery to write with full knowledge that the Americans for Democratic Action disapproved of them, were struck out of the bequest! The natural question, in such a case, is: How did the court decide which restrictions were legal and which were illegal?

Brace yourself. The mind reels. According to the report in the New York *Times*, "The State's high court said that Mr. McKinney's interest in Amherst had been greater than his interest in Protestantism, since he had been an active alumnus but had not gone to church." You do not believe it? Read it again. On the third or fourth time around, one screws up courage to face the sheer nerve of the operation. It is bad enough for a court to decide that it can disregard parts of an otherwise legal testament, on the grounds that the testator did not really mean what he said. But when the court starts deciding that he meant one explicit thing *to a less degree* than he meant other explicit things, the law court has given way to the quiz show or a guessing game. This is known, presumably, as grasping a will by its four corners. The learned chancellor, more intent on sociology than on law, never caught hold of this will at all.

According to the court's ruling on the "Protestant" restriction, the parallel restriction to "Gentiles" was struck down because Mr. McKinney was more loyal as an alumnus than sincere as a bigot. That may or may not be the case, but it is surely something that the recording angel will decide, or a biographer guess at, or a seance try to uncover. The courts of the land have no business playing at this game of post-mortem psycho-analysis. If Mr. McKinney would rather have someone use his money because he is an Amherst boy than be deprived of it because of race or religion, it is hard to see why Mr. McKinney should have written that only an Amherst boy of *certain specifications* should get the money.

In the court's reading of Mr. McKinney's motives, the testator was more concerned with alcohol and nicotine than with Amherst's prosperity. And . . . well, one could go on forever. But it is hard not to feel that the court's actual preferences, rather than the late Mr. McKinney's presumed preferences, were the deciding factor in this case. Mr. McKinney made the mistake of writing his will without consulting the doctrinaires of our age on the way they would like him to phrase it. And so, in the expanding arguments about "equal rights," it was decided that everybody has an equal right to Mr. McKinney's money—everyone, that is, except lads who smoke, drink, or play poker. They, at least, may still be viewed as a class not philanthropically equal.

Definition of a Conservative

"A conservative is one who seeks to conserve the true-and-tried values of his particular society. He has a wholesome respect for tradition as the repository of the people's experience. He regards change as in the nature of life itself and for that reason wants it slow, systematic, and natural. The life of mankind, he recognizes, is an ordered growth, not a series of wild, explosive jumps. The fact that conservatism is so often confused with 'reaction' is merely a triumph of dogmatic propaganda. Because the whole tradition of America is liberal, an American conservative is in the final analysis the guardian of genuine liberalism."

—Eugene Lyons in *The Herbert Hoover Story*

JFK: Too Strong, Too Weak

By Holmes Alexander

The Kennedy Administration is too strong at home, and too weak abroad, for the country's good. It is too crafty in the use of political persuasions (especially among Southerners), and too ruthless in using executive power and intimidation. Every day brings examples of these abuses. The Justice Department is bludgeoning business and threatening school boards. The Post Office Department is harassing the John Birch Society. The various regulatory agencies are bellowing like tinpot tyrants at the television, public utilities and aviation industries. There are numerous indications of favoritism and suppression in government news releases.

All this is happening when the many Southern Democrats, a one-time bulwark against disguised dictatorship, are weakening and defecting.

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